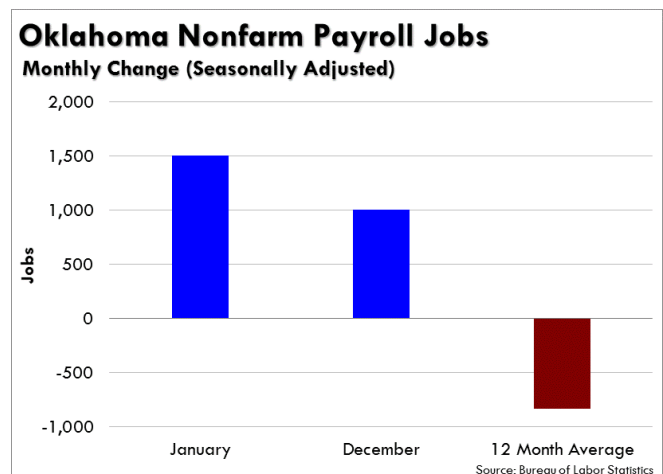
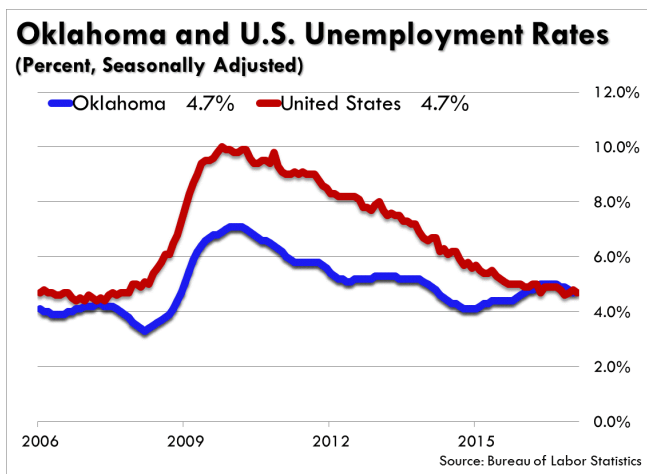


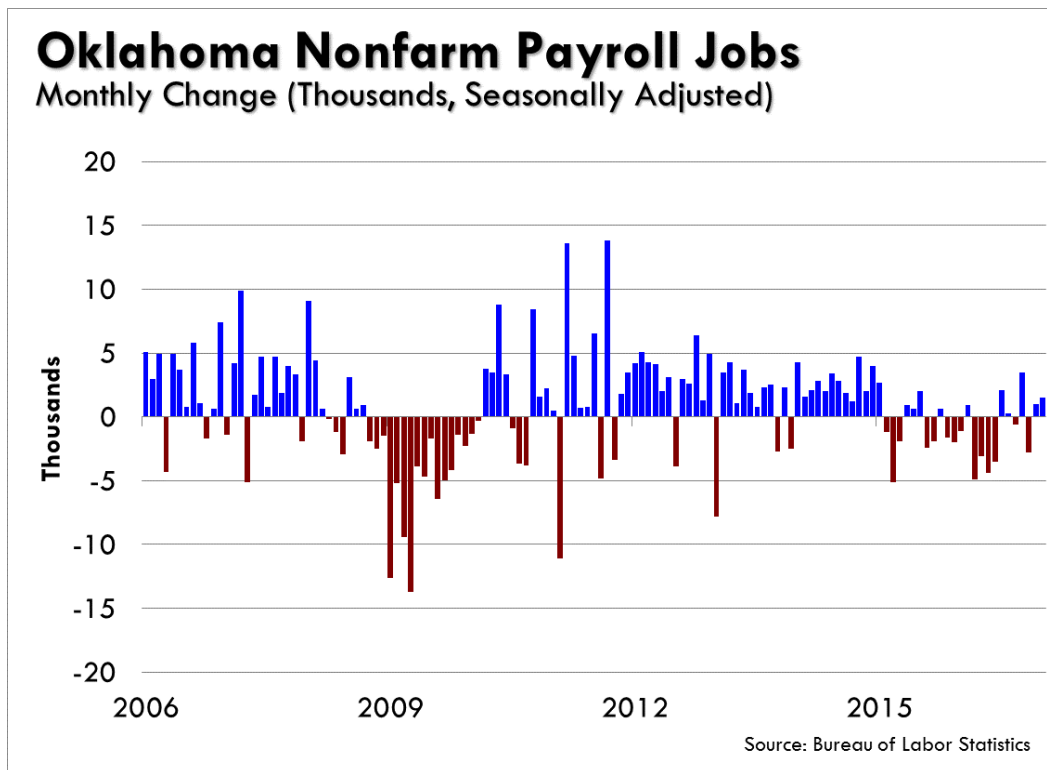


March 14, 2017

Summary

- **Oklahoma added 1,500 jobs and the unemployment rate declined by 0.1 percentage point to 4.7 percent in January** according to Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data.
- **Over the past twelve months, Oklahoma lost 10,000 jobs** and the unemployment rate was unchanged at 4.7 percent.
- **In January, Oklahoma's private sector added 600 jobs** and over the past twelve months it declined by 10,700 jobs.
- The number of **unemployed Oklahomans fell by 2,988 in January**, and over the past year 8,128 Oklahomans lost jobs.
- Oklahoma's **labor force participation rate increased to 61 percent** from 60.9 percent in January. Since last year, the labor force participation rate fell 0.6 percentage point.
- The national unemployment rate **declined by 0.1 percentage point to 4.7 percent in February**. State employment and unemployment data for February is scheduled for release on March 24, 2017. The national employment situation report for March will be released on Friday, April 7, 2017.





Oklahoma Payroll Employment

Oklahoma added 1,500 jobs, or 0.09 percent, on a seasonally adjusted basis during January. In the prior month, Oklahoma added 1,000 jobs. Over the past twelve months, nonfarm payrolls in Oklahoma declined by 10,000, or 0.60 percent. Oklahoma nonfarm payroll employment has increased in 6 of the past 12 months.

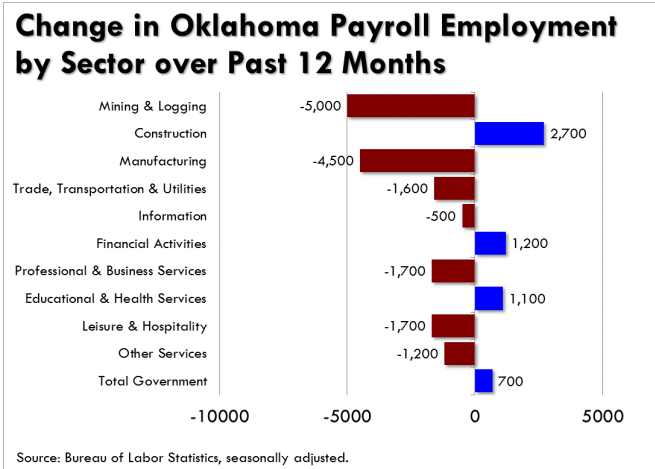
Nationally, nonfarm payrolls increased by 235,000 jobs in February, or 0.16 percent. Over the 12-month period ending February 2017, nonfarm payrolls grew by 2,350,000 jobs, or 1.64 percent. Oklahoma ranks 40th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in nonfarm payroll employment over the past 12 months.

During January, Oklahoma's private-sector added 600 jobs, or 0.05 percent. The private-sector in Oklahoma added 800 jobs in the prior month. Over the past twelve months, private-sector payrolls in Oklahoma declined by 10,700, or 0.82 percent. Oklahoma private-sector payroll employment has increased in 5 of the past 12 months.

Nationally, private-sector payroll jobs increased by 227,000 jobs in February, or 0.18 percent. Over the past 12 months, the nation's economy has added 2,156,000 jobs in the private-sector, an increase of 1.78 percent. Oklahoma ranks 40th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in private-sector payroll employment over the past 12 months.

The best performing sectors on a seasonally adjusted basis during January were Construction (+3,900) and Total Government (+900). The poorest performing sectors during the month were Leisure & Hospitality (-3,400) and Trade, Transportation & Utilities (-1,800).

The best performing sectors during the last twelve months were Construction (+2,700) and Financial Activities (+1,200). The poorest performing sectors during the last twelve months were Mining & Logging (-5,000) and Manufacturing (-4,500).



Oklahoma Labor Force Statistics

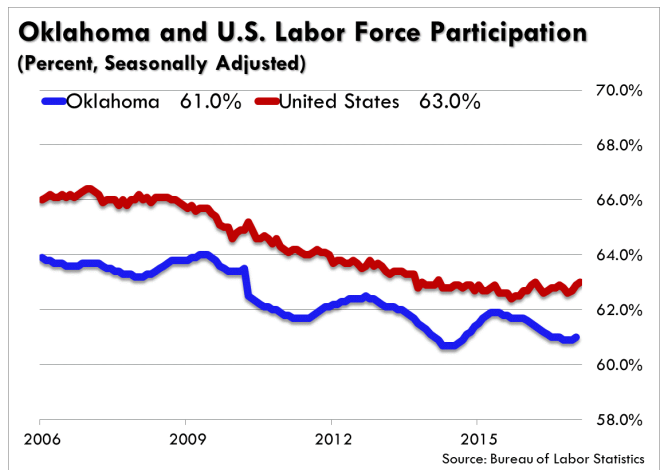
Labor Force Participation

The labor force participation rate in Oklahoma rose to 61.0 percent in January from 60.9 percent the prior month. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 38 have a higher labor force participation rate than Oklahoma. The labor force participation rate in Oklahoma is unchanged from a year earlier. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of the civilian noninstitutionalized population age 16 and older who are employed or actively looking for work.

The 10-year high for the labor force participation rate in Oklahoma was 64.0 percent in June 2009. The series high for the labor force participation rate in Oklahoma occurred in June 1986 when the labor force participation rate hit 65.9 percent. The 10-year low for the labor force participation rate was 60.7 percent in July 2014. The series low for the labor force participation rate occurred in November 1976 when the labor force participation rate hit 58.7 percent. The national labor force participation rate rose by 0.1 percentage point to 63.0 percent in February, but remains near its 38-year low of 62.4 percent.

Employment-to-Population Ratio

The employment-to-population ratio, or the percentage of the Oklahoma civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years and older counted as employed, rose to 58.1 percent in January from 57.9 percent the prior month. Among the 50 states and the District of



Columbia, 38 have higher employment-to-population ratios than Oklahoma. The employment-to-population ratio in Oklahoma is 0.6 percentage point lower than a year earlier.

The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio in Oklahoma was 61.3 percent in September 2008. The series high for the employment-to-population ratio in Oklahoma occurred in March 2001 when the employment-to-population ratio hit 62.5 percent. The 10-year low for the employment-to-population ratio was 57.9 percent in December 2016. The series low for the employment-to-population ratio occurred in July 1976 when the employment-to-population ratio was 55.3 percent.

The national employment-to-population ratio rose by 0.1 percentage point to 60.0 percent in February. That rate was 0.2 percentage point higher than a year earlier. The all-time high for the employment-to-population ratio was 64.7 in April 2000. The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio was 63.4 percent in December 2006. The recent low occurred in October 2013 when the employment-to-population ratio dipped to 58.2 percent. The last time the employment-to-population ratio posted a reading lower than 58.2 percent was July 1983.

